TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Arademy of Munic—Covert, rife P. M.
Academy of Benige—Exhibition.

Bloo Opers House—Adopts & P. M.
Courtes—The Gipps Barm & F. M.
Comedy | heatre—Variety, S. F. M.
Daly's Theatre—Naucy & Co. Fide P. M.
Grand Opers House—Little Detective, S. F. M.
Harrigan & Park | heatre—Leather Paich, S. F. M.
Harrigan & Park | heatre—Leather Paich, S. F. M.
Harrigan & Park | heatre—Leather Paich, S. F. M.
Harrigan & Bally M. M. S. Phaters, Sand S. M. Lyceum Theatre-One of Our Girls #:18 P. M. Madiana Square theatre—Broken Hearis, &c. 2.56
Mount Morris Theatre—The Bay Detective. 2 P. M.
Nilowen Mall—Hortcuttural Exhibition. Propile's Thenkre—Ham'zelle, & P. M. Prancama—Hadison av and such at standard Theatre—The Little Types, A.P. M. Ntan Theatre—In Latte Troon. SP. M.
Ntan Theatre—La Rouseits. SP. M.
Tony Pantor's Theatre—McCann's Off Night. 2 and SP. M.
Shalin Sheatre—The Oyiny Baron. SP. M.
Shalin Sheatre—The Oyiny Baron. SP. M.
Wallack: S Theatre—Spite St. M.
Wallack: Theatre—She Stoops to Conquer. SP. M. Windsor Theatre-May Blossom. . P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ised to-morrow morning, must be hunded in this evening before six o'clock.

M Avenue 1 handes The Banker's Dearhter, 4P. M.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor yesterday rescinded the order previously issued directing the strikers on the Southwestern railroads to return to work pending an arbitration of the difficulty. and ordered the strike to go on, pledging the support of the whole order to the strikers. The strikers assert that they have been strengthened by this action. Knights who had gone to work at various points went out as soon as they learned of the action of the General Executive Board. They succeeded in inducing a number of the new men who were not Knights to go with them. The Chicago and Alton switch engineers in East St. Louis said yesterday that they would work no more until the strike

was settled. Trains were sent out in all directions from St. Louis without guards and were unmolested. The nearest approach to rioting was in a suburb of St. Louis, where an attack was made by strikers on a switch engine. The fireman discharged a revolver in the air to frighten the strikers, and the engineer then succeeded in getting clear of them. A despatch from Fort Worth to the officials of the company in this city says that a package of dynamite has been found concealed near the Fort Worth depot.

There was a rumor along the line that the railroad tracks near Fort Worth had been torn up, but this proved to be untrue. When Gov. IRELAND was on his way to Fort Worth his engine was disabled at Waco, but another was procured and he went on.

Gov. IRELAND was at Fort Worth all day in consultation with military and railroad officials. There were seven companies of the State militia in town. Gov. IRELAND said he would enable the railway company to move its trains unmolested if he had to call out every able-bodied man in the State to assist him in preserving order.

Freight trains, nearly all of which were unloaded, moved all day at Fort Worth. All knowledge of a conspiracy to tap Mr. HoxIE's private telegraph wire, as told in Sunday night's despatches, was denied by 1e Knights of Labor in St. Louis yesterday

SAM JONES has concluded his religious campaign at Chicago, and will now return to the South, where he first won distinction as a revivalist. He preached his last sermon at the Western metropolis on Sunday evening before a vast audience, and more people than he addressed are said to have tried in vain to get within the sound of his voice.

It is estimated that over two hundred thousand persons have attended the revival services conducted at Chicago by SAM JONES and SAM SMALL, his associate evangelist; and therefore, so far as the interest displayed in them personally was concerned, their cambeen extraordinarily successful Everybody wanted to see and hear SAM JONES especially, the newspapers were full of his sayings and doings, and the clergy of the city, however divided they might be in oninion as to his methods, were all very curious about him'and very watchful of the effects produced by his rough-and-ready

But we must walt to see whether he has left any permanent impression on the religious life of Chicago-whether the excitement over him was not akin to that stirred up by the arrival of the ill-fated Jumbo, for instance, It is not at all remarkable that he drew great crowds, for he has been one of the best-advertised characters of the day, and, besides, admission to his performances is free. The circumstance that he always addresses immense audiences is, therefore, no evidence of increasing interest in religion in any large city to which he now goes. It may rather be an indication that people are losing religious veneration, and go out to hear serious subjects treated by an eccentric preacher of notoriety simply for the purpose of being amused.

At any rate, we do not yet get authentic statistics even as to the number of real or supposed conversions made at Chicago through the instrumentality of SAM JONES and we do not hear of any quickening of the spiritual life of the churches there because of his prolonged efforts to, bring about a religious revival. Instead of firing the clergy of the city with new zeal for the salvation of souls, he seems rather to have thrown among them the apple of discord, so that he departs from Chicago leaving anger and resentment behind him

For SAM JONES did not deal his sledgehammer blows at the ordinary worldlings alone, but reserved some of his last and most effective hits for the ministers themselve not even sparing those who had interested themselves in his work. "I am going away," he said shortly before the conclusion of his mission, "and you people must keep on going to church." And yet he confessed that there was little in the way of Chicago preaching to induce them to go, "One of Dr. Barrows's sermons," he went on, pointing to a grave Presbyterian divine at his would not draw five hundred persons. But you pay your, preachers well in Chicago-mighty well for the kind of preach-

ing you get." Naturally enough, such language annoyed the Rev. Dr. BARROWS, who doubtless spends much time over his sermons. In his own words, it made his blood "boil with indignation," and he thought it altogether unfair inasmuch as he had stood by SAM JONES during his whole Chicago campaign. Of course, all the good he had received from the evaugelist's exhortations was neutralized at once. He feit himself insulted, and his auger remained with him, so that after the service he wrote an open letter to Sam Jones, in which he said: "Now, my dear brother,

mess and solitude.

resents being called a dull preacher; but if SAM JONES was discourteous in his language concerning him, was he not equally discourteous in what he said of other people, and to the great satisfaction of Dr. Barrows? Sam Jones does not pretend to be a courteous man, especially when it comes to the denunciation of sin and sinners, and his blows are all the more telling because they are dealt at individuals, and not at his audlence as a

SAM JONES, too, was right about the regulation sermon of the average preacher. It is of little effect, for it lacks faith and life.

In the current number of the Contury the

The Career of the Alabama.

story of the cruise and combats of the Confederate steamer Alabama is retold briefly, and in an extremely interesting way. The contributors to the account are Dr. J. M. BROWNE, Surgeon of the Kearsarge; Capt. J. M. KELL, Executive Officer of the Alabama, and Mr. P. D. HAYWOOD, one of the Alabama's crew. This looks at first like two on one side and one on the other, but Mr. HAYwood seems more like an observer of the American domestic quarrel than like an advocate. His few pages, which are of unusual interest, and apparently of no little historic value, let in a striking light upon the Alabama's cruise. Some poetical rubbish disappears, and we see an English ship putting to sea from an English port, manned by an English crew, and afterward supplied with English guns and ammunition, the Confederate addition to her being her flag, her officers, and her instructions for warfare upon American merchantmen. Her career closed when she encountered the Kearsarge, with American guns and an American crew, and was sent to the bottom.

Mr. HAYWOOD, who was dragged out of the water when the ship went down, by "a brawny fellow in petticoats and top boots,' belonging to a French pilot boat that came to the rescue of the swimmers, says that what astonished him when he reached Cherbourg was to find Englishmen there plying him with questions designed to depreclate he Kearsarge's victory:

"One grim old tar, who had been quartermaster in the oyal navy, and was saved with me, said to the point We was whipped because the was a better ship, better named, had better guns, better served; that's about he size of it,' and he walked away. I have seen some where an account of the taking of the Hatteras, that made it a daring achievement. To sneak up to an enemy under a false hall and pour in a broadside of metal nuch heavier than she could return-surely, no English sailor will see anything to the national credit is, this. The poor show we made with the Kearsarge, how-ever, disposed of the giory we achieved in burning de-

When HAYWOOD signed in Liverpool the articles that made him one of the crew of the 290," afterward the Alabama, the shipping master warned him against Yankee spies, and assured him that Great Britain would soon declare war against the United States: "Next day I went aboard, and liked the look of the

vessel. Everything, to a practised eye, indicated the character of the ship. No platforms were laid, but the places for the pivot guns were plainly marked; her mag sines were finished and shot boxes were lying about."

At Terceira an English bark brought ber guns and war material, and more men and the Captain came by another vessel. Then, leaving Angra on a Sunday morning, the Britons for the first time saw the flag they were to fight under, and heard the first of SEMMES's exhortations:

would bless our endeavors to free the South from the Yankees, &c. A boatswain's mate behind me growled, 'Yass, Providence likely to bless this yer craw?' During the night some one ornamented a bread bag with a terrific akull and crossbones, and managed to fasten it to one of the mizzen braces. In the morning the master-atthe crew, and made up my mind that, on the whole, I had never been on a ship with such a had lot. They were all sailors from clew to caring—no haymakers among them —but they were mostly of that class, found in scaport owns all over the world, that ship for the 'run' (from port to port), and not for the voyage, and are always a rough, mutinous set. They did not seem to care for the ship's officers, and were determined to stand no 'mano' war dickey ' from them."

The wonder is that Capt. SEMMES accomplished so much. Mr. HAYWOOD acknowledges his "judgment and resolution," as in First Lieutenant KELL he had a fine executive officer. Hazing and fighting were not uncommon, and Mr. HAYWOOD owns to having nearly "battered the life out" of a shipmate who cut his hammock down as a joke. "I was duly reported," he says, "and lost my grog for ten days, but I was not dumped any more." Prisoners were always well treated, except that " the wanton destruction of the clothes and effects of captured sailors was simply disgraceful." The original songs of the crew were "mostly squibs on the Captain and his officers;" but the last effort of the nautical muse expressed a general yearning, in its statement that "we're homeward bound, and soon shall land on English ground; but ere that English land we see, we first must lick the Kersargee."

Of the fight with the Hatteras Mr. HAYwood's opinion has already been given. She was "more like a flimsy river steamer than a war vessel," and in fact was an armed Delaware River side-wheeler, which the Alabama quickly sank.

But when the Alabama met the Kearsarge combat, the first ever fought between screwpropelled war vessels in the open seas, was a duel of ships evenly matched in size, 1.040 tons to 1,031 tons, but, repeating the familiar story of fifty years before, with the American vessel throwing a heavier weight of metal than the British from a smaller number of guns, with greater precision. The advantage in fertility of device was also with the Union ship. For example, over a year before, Capt. Winslow, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Commander THORNTON, had the ship's sheet-chain hung outside over her boilers. This protective device was equally open to the Alabama, but nobody thought of it. Again, Mr. HAYWOOD thinks that SEMMES was somewhat "flurried, and commenced firing too soon," when far away, in the hope to disable his antagonist by a broadside. Winslow reserved his fire with a result thus described:

"The enemy circled around us and did not return our fire until within seven or eight hundred yards, and then she let us have it. The first shot that struck us made the ship reel and shake all over."

Like estimony to the gunnery and the seamanship of the Kearsarge is given by Capt. Kell, although he ascribes to her "chain armor" the greater share in the result; "The eleven such shells of the Kenrearge did fearfu

work, and her guns were served beautifully, being aimed with precision, and deliberate in fire. She came into action magnificently. Having the speed of us, she took her own position and fought gallantly." Capt. Kell considers that the glory of the victory was tarnished by the Kearsarge's firing several shots after the Alabama's colors were struck; but this was due, as Surgeon

BROWNE explains, to the renewal of firing

from the Alabams, either through disobe-

dience of Capt. SEMMES'S orders or a failure to understand them. The conclusion from all three accounts is that the Kearsarge outman couvred and out-

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tory was due to the superiority of the American eleven-inch guns, served by cool and acourate gunners, under the able THORNTON, who had trained them and worked the battery in the action. The Kearsarge fired only 173 shots to the Alabama's 370, but the former were the more effective. The Kearsarge used five guns in the exchange of broadsides, and the Alabama used seven. Out of the 163 men on the Kearsarge, only eleven were foreigners, while nearly all the Alabama's 149 men were British. It is one of the strange reflections on this great duel, fought in the presence of thousands of spectators who lined the heights of Cherbourg, that fame to-day than SEMMES, though the Yankee vessel in an hour's fight sank her renowned antagonist.

A Philosopher Floundering in Politics.

By his premature and arbitrary condemnation of home rule, Prof. HUXLEY has shaken public confidence in his methods of inquiry and in the soundness of his judgment. He is guilty of precisely the same rashness which he imputes to Mr. GLADSTONE in a criticism of the latter's attempt to reconcile with modern science the account of the creation in Genesis. He in his turn does not shrink from basing conclusions on evidence defective or misunderstood. In view of Mr. HUXLEY'S dereliction, the cool and circumspect agnostic may well be prompted to inquire quis custodiet custodes? Who shall enforce inductive principles on the high priests of induction? Prof. HUXLEY has always contended that

men ought not to discuss subjects with respect to which their knowledge has no better foundation than conjecture or report, and that they should avoid a profession of faith, unless prepared to give a reason for it. Let us see whether his practice conforms to his precept in his remarks published in the Tribuse on the Irish demand for local self-government. "I am as much opposed." he says, "to the home rule scheme as any man can possibly be." That le profession of political faith, and the only sentence of his statement which purports to define the grounds of his opinion is the following: "The proposed disruption of union is nothing but cowardly wickedness, an act base in itself and fraught with immeasurable evil, especially to the people of Ireland." That is literally everything in the shape of fact and argument brought forward by an eminent expounder of the inductive method to justify his summary decision of a question which worries and divides the strongest intellects in England. Yet after this disclosure of his own mode of dealing with a most intricate problem of statecraft, he has the assurance to deny the existence of any statesmen in Great Britain, and to indulge in slurs upon "policy mongers" and parliamentary "rhetoricians." Nothing pleases Mr. HUXLEY so much in

his discussions as to subject his opponents to the Socratic probe by insisting on preliminary definitions. Suppose we ask him to submit to the same test. What is "the home rule scheme" to which he proclaims himself opposed? Is it Mr. GLADSTONE'S project? But neither Mr. HUXLEY nor anybody else outside of the Cabinet knows what that is, and still less what it may be in the ultimate form propounded on Thursday in the House of Commons. Is it Mr. PAR-NELL's? But the Nationalist leader has refrained from insisting upon any specific type of government for Ireland, provided one feature of the plan to be proposed shall be a local legislature. Is, then, the home rule project reprobated by Mr. Hux-LEY a scheme conformed to some definite precedent or model in the Professor's mind? He was bound in that case to divulge the particular archetype or pattern contemplated, seeing that our view of his conclusions might differ widely, according as we found them deduced from the example of the dual Austro-Hungarian régime, from that of the Canadian Dominion, or from that of the United States. We have often pointed out that an application of the Canadian system to Ireland would be not only obnoxious shown by twenty-two months of success, and to Englishmen, but of very dubious acceptaility to Irishmen. We have contended, on the other hand, that the bestowal of State rights on Ireland, the delegation, in other words, to Irishmen of just such powers of local selfgovernment as are enjoyed by Irish-Amercans in New York, would prove no more fatal to national unity on one side of the Atlantic than on the other, though it would no doubt involve a gradual and peaceful transformation of the British Constitution upon federative principles. Certainly, the generous concession of American State rights by Great Britain, with her population of thirty millions, to Ireland, with less than five million inhabitants, cannot without a shocking abuse of language be described as an act of

cowardice and baseness. We are forced to infer that in Mr. Hux-LEY's mind the phrase "home rule scheme" stands for no definite conception, but rather for "a shibboleth and sentimental plague," to be dealt with by the feelings, not the intellect. Even a biologist may have his moments of weakness, and the whole tenor of the statement in the Tribune indicates that for the nonce the author was in an emotional there was a different sort of battle. This rather than ratiocinative vein. He would hardly otherwise inveigh against "government by average opinion as merely a circultous method of going to the devil." without suggesting some practicable substitute and he would scarcely hold up STRAFFORD the master of Connaught, as an exemplar of the principles on which Irish problems should be solved by British statesmen and philan-

Offensive Partisanship Still Hearty. In his speech on the EDMUNDS resolutions, Senator Harrison brought forward some Indiana examples to show that offensive partisanship has neither been killed nor scotched, but flourishes as of old in the Federal offices. The Democratic Postmaster at Lyons prints on the reverse of his official letter paper a picture of CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS, with the legend "Our Benefactors" beneath it. The Democratic Postmaster at Mount Vernon prints, in the Democratic journal of which he is editor and publisher, a notice asking persons who wish to see him on business connected with his paper to call at the Post Office. A Democratic pension agent is Chairman, and three Demoeratic Postmasters are members of the Democratic Congressional Committee in the Fwelfth Indiana Congress district.

To the people who dissent from the view of non-partisanship presented by Senator INGALLS in his famous speech the other day. it is a great sorrow to learn that Democratic officials do not shake off the trammels of party when their party has provided them with office. The Republicans, too, who in their time would have kicked out a lukewarm and inactive Republican official with neatuess and despatch, pretend to be horrified at the offensive partisanship shown by some of the comparatively few Democrats who have as yet got office. But everybody tonic being stander, and even ignorance could not save it from being discourteous."

We do not wonder at the irritation of Dr. Rabbows, for even the godliest of ministers

Ing chains of the Kearsarge were struck but twice, as their thin covering of deal showed, and neither shot could possibly have been wanting. The vic
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sans as they choose to be. Everybody knows that the editor of a Democratic journal isn't going to shut up because he takes office.

You might as well try to prevent people from breathing as to try and prevent them from being offensive partisans. Doubtless Postmaster-General VILAS has been long enough in office to appreciate this truth. It may be well to call his renewed attention to the fact that there are still some forty thousand more or less offensive Republican partisans in the Post Offices. The sooner he supplants them with offensive Democratic partisans the better for the Democracy. He need not be afraid that his circular will Winslow is perhaps less widely known to be brought up against him. The country perfectly understands that an offensive offensive partisan is a Republican. The Democrats are all inoffensive offensive partisans.

As the shipwrecked wanderers from the Oregon go further West they begin to talk, and the further West they get the more they seem to know, Mr. I. KRUSCHKE has reached Denver, and has thus expressed himself to a reporter of the Tribune-Republican:

"I was in my berth, but not asleep, when I heard a in commotion. I got up at once, stopped just long enough to get into my overcost, and immediately went on deck. The accident was due to a collision with the steamer, because I saw the schooner sink the moment I went on deck. I can take my oath I saw the schooner

Here is a gentleman who saw the schooner even when she must have been a mile away from the Oregon before he could bring his eyes to bear toward her, and when she probably was close to the bottom of the ocean. When the Oregon passenger who lives in California, is heard from through the local press, he will probably relate a conversation he had with the schooner's skipper.

Three clergymen, the Rev. Mr. PEARSON. the Rev. Mr. SEIBOLD, and the Rev. ALLEN AL-LENSWORTH (colored), were among the persons nominated the other day for appointments in the army. This unusual conjunction was the result of an equally remarkable coincidence in the retirement for ago of three army chaplains, within six weeks, since the year opened. f these, Chaptain Wills, had been appointed less than seven years before by Mr. R. by retirement on three-fourths pay.

One retired chaplain has just caused the House Military Committee some annoyance, if we may judge from the language of its adverse

report on his bill for relief:

"The claim has been persistently pressed by a large number of very respeciable people, who put their support unon personal grounds, and very intragly upon sentiment, because of the ciercal profession of the claimant and the supposed sufferings out hardships he has undersome. If Congress was purely an elemosynary corporation and its members were selected as public almosters, the reasons presented might have considerable to the funds, which a supposition and the public funds which a supposition and the public funds which a supposition and the public funds which is a supposition and the state of the purposes for which they were they are applied the purposes for which they were they are applied in the purposes for which they were they only show how readily people become generous in their count and the responsibility for the appropriation falls upon others than themselves. The Forty-eighth Congress, tired and worn out by the repeated and beraistent efforts of the claimant and his friends, passed an act under which Chapiain RLARS received and accepted oredit for \$5.451.50, which sum had before that time been a charge against him for overpayment that had been made to him. This domation seems only to have whethed the appetite of the claimant, and he now returns, "like Olives, asking for more." Your committee feel that he has been generously dealt by in the past, and are unwilling to reopen his account and extend him further generosity. They therefore report the buil adversely. report on his bill for relief:

If the chaplain is as persistent as the committee think, he will probably not let the mat-

ter drop here.

CLEVELAND AND MANNING. A New Version of Their Alleged Quarrel.

From the Cincinnati Enouirer. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Has there been a rupture between the President and Secretary Manning, and did Mr. Manning tender his resignation before; he was stricken down? There are circumstances which suggest an affirmation to both suggestions. A gentleman who was in Col. Lamont's room when the Cabinet meeting was held, which Secretary Man-ning last attended, says he heard high words between the President and Mr. Manning, and that the latter left the White House under considerable excitement. tee, having reference to certain nominations for Colproval. The President changed the text somewhat, and story now is that Secretary Manning sitered the letter. and because of this war of words and the rupture be

Manning will never take charge of the Treasury por Georgia Democrats Assailing Attorney-General Garland.

was overtaken with shugost his death streke it is not known. However, the fact is the President has not been

near him since his mckness, and the belief is that Mr.

From the Atlanta Constitution Attorney-General Garland has just rendered decision which permits the Whiskey Ring to import the liquor which it recently exported to avoid the collection of the tax. Ten million gallons of whiskey were ow, under Mr. Garland's decision, this immense an of whiskey is to be brought back, reimported, and en tered into bond again for a year without the payment of

That this swindle of the people should be brought about through the connivance of the Attorney-General would be passing strange, if the public had not already dis covered, by means of the Pan-Electric scandal, that his hide is thicker than the hides of twenty rhinoceroses We have been inclined to defend Mr. Carland from th attacks that have been made on him. But he is no worthy of defence. We desire to say here, so that there shall be no mistake about our meaning, that any mar who is hand-in-hand with the Whiskey Ring, las Mr. Gar land seems to be is unwarthy of the confidence of the people and unworthy the confidence of an Administration that assumes to represent the people. Mr. Cleve and, if he is wise, will ask this Attorney-General to step lown and out.

Miss Cleveland in the White Mouse. From the Globe Democrat.

Life in the White House appears to have sgreed with her, as she has gained flesh and roundness of outline, a brighter and more vivacious expression and seems always in humor and gay spirits. Alterin he style of her hair has made quite an er, and, although her evening dresses are always rich and tasteful and cut in the conventional way, to the imit that she admits of, she is most becomingly attired and appears to far greater advantage in the simpler clack silk gowns of the house, fastened up to the chir and caught with her ifavorite plu, a branch of golden thistle. Every evening there is some one calling at the White House by appointment to spend as informal afterinner hour with the family, and one evening of the week is reserved for the quiet calls of the higher officia families who avail themselves of the privilegs of tea.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The Mugwumps opposed the nomination of Sanning for Secretary of the Treasury because he was a nachine politician. They now praise him because the isplayed to advantage in the Treasury Department.

Some: Office of the Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury, Wash-

United States Marshal-I called to see if I ould get my accounts settled to day. I am in a hurry

Slowcoach. * * * Mr. Slowcoach, Mr. Shoot-at-Sight from Texas wants his accounts adjusted. Mr. Hlowcoach-Well, really, we are very much pushed just now, and are short of olerks. There are those Mar

Pleasant International Courtestes.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Bookley Reports to the Gavernor the

ALBANY, April 5 .- Some time ago Gov. Hill appointed John N. Beckley, City Attorney of chester, to look into the charges made by Mayor Grace to the Governor respecting the official behavior of the New York city Excise Commissioners. Mr. Beckley sent in his report to-day, and the Governor has notified Commissioners Mitchell, Houghton, and Morris that he will give them a hearing in rebuttal on the 14th instant.

Mr. Beckley's report makes twenty big pages Mr. Beckley's report makes twenty big pages of type-writer copy, and yet contains no comments on his findings, and no suggestions as to what the Governor ought to do. He finds it to be true that Commissioner Mitchell did send letters to certain Police Captains, asking them not to interfere with shoon keepers Hugh F. Farreil, Patrick Magee, and Peter Kiernan, who were without licenses, but were to have them subsequently. Mr. Beckley found no proof that those men sold any liquor while thus protected by the police. The report substantiated Mayor Grace's assertion that Mesare. Mitchell and Houghton icensed the Haymarket. Tom Gould's, the Cremorne, and other disreputable places, although they knew the character of those resorts. Other charges by the Mayor remain proved. A license was issued to Jacob Buatz for a place that had been disreputable under George C. Prescott, but nothing has been proved against Suatz. The cases of the Nail Brothers, John Apple, John Morgan, H. H. Slate, Theodore E. Brathurg, and Robt, Hill are of the same sort, All succeeded to the management of places that had been disreputable. Nothing had been proved against the new licensess. The charge that the Commissioners, including Mr. Morris, gave licenses to theatres including barrooms was not pressed by the Mayor's counsel, the Court having decided that the Commissioners accept the charge about the Haymarket, Cremorne, &c., and this he seems to try to smooth over by saying that 13,000 applications are made to the Board in a year, and last year only 8,000 licenses were granted. of type-writer copy, and yet contains no com

SHALER'S TRIAL DOWN FOR TO-DAY. Judge Barrett Looks Coldly Upon a Pro-

Counsel for Gen. Alexander Shaler, whose second trial on the charge of bribe taking is set down for to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, appeared in court yesterday, and Mr. William F. Howe said that, owing to the other engagements of counsel, he would be comnelled to move to-day for an adjournment of

"It is a notorious fact," he said, "that Col. Bliss is otherwise engaged in matters of importance and cannot possibly be present, hence we wish to inform the District Attorney that we will ask for a nostponement to-morrow.

"It may be notorious," said Judge Barrett,
"but I do not know what Col. Bliss is engaged

in."
Well," replied Mr. Howe, "the fact is Col.
Bliss is enumed in matters before the Senate

Bilss is engaged in matters before the Senate committee."

"If Col. Bilss happens to be serving as counsel for some one who may or may not be implicated before the Senate Committee, that is no reason why this case should be postnoned," Judge Barrett said. "It will not be postnoned for that reason. Where Col. Bilss is merely present to listen to what is going on, without any power to cross-examine, it is by no means a legal reason for the postponement of a case before me. Under those circumstances, the defendant in this case should not be surprised if he is forced on for trial."

Assistant District Attorney Nicoli said that he had informed counsel that all applications for a postponement would be denied, and that they should be ready to proceed to-day. Mr. Howe said that this was the first time a postponement had been asked for. The case will be brought up to-day.

He Never Said that He Knew of Nine Minis Bosron, April 5 .- The Rev. Dr. Bosworth, whom Parson Downs recently sued for libel. got up in the Baptist Conference this morning and said:

"I have been reported in some of the secular papers and on some of the public platforms of this city as having said that I knew of nine ministers who are guilty of gross immorality. Within a few days I have learned with surprise and sorrow that some of my brethren are seriously and unhappily affected, as though these reports were correct and the infamous insinuations which they cast upon the entire ministerial fraternity were well founded. Indeed,
the reports have been reiterated recently with
such boldness and assurance as to justify
this impression and consequent uneasiness.
I therefore am constrained to deciare that I
have never known and do not now know of
nine such ministers, or of one of nine, either
among the members of this Conference or the
ministers of this or of any other State, of any
denomination of whom I ever have said or
could have said that I know or believe him to
be guilty of a volation of the seventh commandment, or of any other of 'the awful ten,'
I did say, and for the very purpose of confirming the association of my confidence in the
purity of my ministerial brethren, that a man
and to me that he thad known nine ministers reports were correct and the infamous insinuaink the association of my confidence in the purity of my ministerial brethren, that a man said to me that he 'had known nine ministers guilty of social vice; but I added that this statement seemed to me incredible, for it was very difficult for me to believe that a man can hold the position and perform the sacred offices of a minister of religion and meanwhile perpetrate such wickedness and practise such diestable hypocrisy. And I now further declare that whatever basis of facts this man's statement ever had or now has—for it was generalment ever had or now has—for it was generalment ever had or now has—for it was generalment ever had or these facts, and have not the remotest suspicion of the names, the localities, the times, or the circumstances which constitute their force. For the knowledge of such secrets I have no curiosity, and for their properues I desire to have no responsibility. I prefer rather to abide in that charity which thinketh no evil."

\$1,500 FOR THE SPORES MISSAL The Sale of Mr. Dorman's Manuscripts and Books Hegun.

A valuable collection of books old and new manuscripts, autographs, and prints, has been spread out and displayed for several days past at the auction come of George A. Leavitt & Co. Yesterday their sale under the hammer was begun. Rushton M. Dorman of Chicago devoted many years to bringing together the ooks of the fifteenth century, together with many modbooks of the fitteenth century, together with many modern works bearing upon books, their history and collection, and upon the matters which engaged the attention of the early book makers and inspired the liminimators of ancient veilum missais.

The saic is to last wight days, and yesterday afternoon the saic is to last wight days, and yesterday afternoon authorities engaged the said property of the said with a said property of the said with a said property of the said part printed books, sutographs, and suther the said part printed books, sutographs, and authorities for its most part printershood not said years were for the most part printershood missais gayly fliminated and most open the said wood, mostly of the latter half of the different century, brought from \$17 to \$180 seak, according to their minoriance, size, say, and roudition. The notable object of the said was the "Aforza Missai" illuminated on veilum by Francisco Filippo Lipp. the Forentine artist, and done for Galeazza Maria sforze, Duke of Missa. It was started at \$1,800, and by bids of \$50 resailed \$1,500, at which price it was said to Mr. il. S. Lane.

The letters of Fore Fina II, on veilum original copies from the originals, went for \$270. A copy of Soccaccio's 'Fail of Princes' illuminated on veilum, soid for \$500, a culterion of thirty water celors by native linduarists, and representing Hindu duties fetched \$500. An autograph letter of Marie de Medicia soid for \$5, and one in the hand of Napoleon brought \$16. The "New filties Pantorum," a collection of impressions of early fifeenth century wood cuts, soid for \$160. A cupy of the black letter 'Ship of Fools," Strasbourg, 151, went at \$50. ern works bearing upon books, their history and collec-

Amenities of English Bouch and Bar.

From the Pall Mall Garette.

Mr. Justice Maniely tafter a panee;—Very well; the say eo.
Mr. Juckewond—I do.
Mr. Justice Maniety—But do it decently.
Mr. Lockwood—I hope that your luriship will me think it hoesessry to use language like that to me.
Mr. Justice Maniety (with much warmth)—Do you mean to say that I added partially! Do you mean to set that I have acted improperly? Say so, if you do. Le have no minching of matters.
Mr. Lockwood—I am sorry that your tordship shout have some that I have acted improperly? Say so, if you do. Le have no minching of matters.
Mr. Lockwood—I am sorry that your tordship shout have suggested to make the partial property of the partial proper diff suggest it.

After an explanation by Mr. Lockwood that he had no intention of suggesting that Mr. Justice Maniely seted improperly, the incident closed with mutual expressions of a hope that the incident would be forgotten.

Miss Cieveland's Facation. From the Philadelphia Press.

Mias Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will remain
Atlantic City until Easter.

The Labor Arbitration Bill.

Washington, April 5.—The Labor Arbitration bill passed by the House was today received by
the Squate, and referred to the Committee on Education
and Labor. Ar. Bistr saving it should have the very
earliest consideration of the committee.

Warner Miller

Warner Miller

Warner Miller

Warner Miller

Warner Miller

MURDERED FOR HIS INSURANCE.

A Supreme Court Decision Recalls the Crime WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Supreme Court

to-day decided the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, against Julia Armstrong, administratrix of John M. Armstrong, deceased. In December, 1877, the insurance company issued an endowment policy on the life of John M. Armstrong of Philadelphia for \$10,000. The policy was made payable to the assured or his assigns on Dec. 8, 1897, or. if he should die before that time, then to his legal representatives. Armstrong assigned the policy to one Benjamin Hunter, who paid the premium thereon. On proof of his death having been furnished to the company, and the money not being paid, his widow, who was appointed administratiz, brought auit in a State court in New York for its recovery, and on the defendant's motion it was removed to the Circuit Court of the United States. The company set up the defence among others, that the policy was obtained by Hunter with the intent to defraud the company by compassing the death of Armstrong, Within six weeks after the policy was issued Armstrong was attacked at night in Camden, and received blows on his head which fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died. Hunter was arrested, tried, and convicted of the murder, and was hanged. At the trial of this suit in the lower court the reading of the testimony of Thomas Graham, to show that Hunter intentionally caused the death of Armstrong, was excluded. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount of the policy with interest. The Supreme Court reverses that judgment and remands the case for a new trial, Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court. proof of his death having been furnished to the

AMUREMENTS.

"Bylvin" at the Academy.

If Delibes's beautiful ballet music "Sylvia" was given as a concession to the public taste from higher standards, it has certainly shown and struck a sympathetic chord with the pubmusic and dancing in "Sylvia" which raise it as far above the ordinary ballet as the legendary and knightly "Lohengrin" is above "The Black Huzzar." The eye and ear are delighted at

Huzzar." The eye and ear are delighted at every turn, as pictures or extreme beauty follow one another set to graceful music that furnishes a charming background.

Such full description of the marriage of Jeannelle and the ballet has already been given in these columns that lurther notice is not needed, but it is a pleasure to record a signal success for the last effort of the American Opera Company, and we may safely predict that still more complete and rounded success in future seasons is now fully assured by the astonishing improvement which this company has made steadily since its first representation, not alone in all accessories and details, but in sterling worth and musical excellence.

She Stoops to Conquer," at Wallack's Theatre Mr. Lester Wallack showed his own white hair instead of the usual wig as Charles Marlow last evening in "She Stoops to Conquer," and the effect was to make him a handsome man of 60, rather than the young fellow whose diffidence before ladies and audacity to other and inexperience. To that extent of palpable over-maturity, Mr. Wallack's well-known impersonation was deteriorated, although his

over-maturity, Mr. Wallack's well-known impersonation was deteriorated, although his acenes of sharply-contrasted demeanor were quite as skilful as ever, and he was not in the least duil or careless in his efforts. He had a picity and vivacious Miss Hardenstle in Miss Annie Robe, who twinkled agreeably if she did not shine brightly in a character that subjected her to the severe test of comparison to a long line of first-rate actresses. Mr. John Gilbert and Mme. Ponist were at their best case as the eider Hardenstles, and the audience applauded them grently. Mr. Elion's Tony Lampkin was emphasized beyond the limits of comedy, almost into burleaque, and, in a costume double his own small dimensions, he looked like a figure meant to force laughter on sight, with no risk of fature taken. Miss Halen Russell was a Canslance Newlie who deserved a more gallant woost than Mr. Shirley made of Hastings. The small parts were weakly played, with the single exception of a broadly humorous Diagory by Mr. Lesson. The comedy was bogun half an hour late, and some of the intermissions were long, but while the curtain was upthe movement was smooth and rapid. The representation as a whole was a pleasant entertainment, but not to be rated high in real dramatic value.

dramatic value. An Audience Playe a Part. A flashily dressed man leaned out of an upper box at the People's Theatre last night, He was greatly excited, and he addressed high words to the people on the stage. In vain the principal actor tried to quiet him. He persisted in his strange conduct, and finally the performance came to a halt. At the same time the amazement of the audience was further increased by the actions of a lady and a gentleman

front of the hox, in full view of the house, and seemed about to throw herself on the stage, notwithstanding the protestations of her embarrased except. A domestic skeleton was about to be disclosed to the audience, it was quitte evident. Everybody moved unassisy in his seat. One man in the centre alsie moved so much and talked so loudly that a policoman and an usher rushed down the aisle and moved him out altogether.

Such a scene had never before been witnessed in the People's, where turbulent demonstrations may be expected once in a while. Yet no harm came cut of it. It was all in the play. Almée was the chief player. "Mam'zelle" was the pleec, and the little scene in the audience fitted in with charming nicety, and had an effect much more forceful than when more fashionable New Yorkers first saw it at the Fifth Avenue a year or so and. As for Almée, she is perennial and irresistible. Her English comedy is dialectic deliciousness liself—a real study in mispronunciation and misplaced acstudy in mispronunciation and misplaced

Judic's Farewell Engagement.

There was rain, and mud, and darkness outside the Star Theatre last evening, and music, laughter, and brightness inside. A distinctively French audience listoned and her frisky company in "La Belle Helenc." It was announced as her farewell engagement before her departure for Europe. Judic, Mezières, and Minart were at their best. There is to be a difforant opera each night this week. "La Roussotte" being on the programme for onight.

Notes of the Singe.

N. S. Wood appeared last night at the Mount Morris Theatre in his drams "The Moy Detective." He was supported by his swn company, and had a large house. The "Detective" will be played to-night and Thursday might, and on the remaining three hights and saturday mattine the Lorder drams "The Boy Scout" will be given.

The Barthold! Statue Fund. A number of New York ladies are making

preparations to give a musical and dramatic attertainment in behalf of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. Mrs. John D. Townsend has written to Gen Chas. P. Stone, who wrote back that the ladies would have the cooperation of the Fund Committee. The entertainment will take place early in May. National Convention of Frenchmen.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 5 .- The sixteenth annual neeting of the French National Convention will be held in Rutland on Jone 22 and 23. The French population are making extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the designtes.

The Irish Fishermen Fund. Twenty dollars was handed in at THE Sug office yesterday by F. H. of hyrockeyn for the benefit of the poor federation of the west count of Ireland. The Sus fund for the federation is now \$7.583.02.

Warner Miller. Like a steer in a cornfield you're rushing about,

Though the feeding is fat, you may have to get out; As you look to the future 'tie dusky with doubt. Your wires are well pulled and your pipe is well laid. With a head that is bulging your cards have been played

but still don't you feel just a little afraid.

Republican Legislature you first have to get, nd when you have got it, why, please don't forget That on some other fellow its heart may be set

Though Herkimer bets on her favorite son, There'll be many first steeds when the race is begun and some other than you may be first when 'ti With gold in the purse and with blood in the eye

There are Morton, the sturdy, and Cornell, the sly, and artful Jim Warner, and Iom Platt, the fly, Warner Miller And, brighter than roses in leaf-embowered June,

And, brighter than roses in learning old sweet tune, Joe Draxel comes playing his same, old sweet tune, I want to be Senator, on the bassoon.

Warner Miller!

GAN, BUTLER TO SPEAKER CARLISLE

He Wants an Investigation of His Accoun With the Soldiers' Home. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Gen. Benjamin F

Butler to-day wrote and delivered to Speaker Carlisle the following letter:

To the Hon. John G. Cartisle, Speaker of the House To the Hon. John G. Carlisis, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sin. May I hope that public duties will permit you to lay the following communication before the House and have it referred to its Committee on Military Affairs? In the second session of the Forty-eighth Compress the Committee on Military Aff. Its of the House, having been directed by resolution: "to investigate the management of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Sordiers, after spending some ten months in that investigation turned their attention in the early part of Fabruary, be fore the supiration of their term of service on the 4th of March, in the accounts of the Acting Treasurer of the National Home.

March, to the accounts of the Acting Treasurer of the National Home. February the Chairman informed man British and the Chairman informed man British. What the accounts current of the Treasurer of the Board were found in the aunual reports made to Congress, with the exception of the year 1871 and 1872 for which no accounts were rendered. This statement was simply uniture. There were report of the Treasurer to Congress for 1871, 1872, and 1872, it which "accounts current" for these years were duly rendered in the same manner as they had been for every other year, save in 1871, when the accounts were examined by the Military Committee of the licuse and found correct. Now, without giving the Treasurer the proportionity to appear before the deminiture of the properties of the superior of the country of the properties of the Treasurer the properties. The committee thereupon reported among other in.

every dollar is accounted for and vouched to the last cent.

The fact appears printed therein that I charge myself with United States bonds amounting to \$2,000,296 se, listead of \$2,002,496.07, as the committee say, and I account as received from the sale thereof for \$2,100,406.05, instead of \$1,871,413.05) as the committee say, showing a himder in the committee's statement against me of \$2,70,460.76. I repeat, all this appears in the printed reformation of \$1,871,413.05 as the committee's Automatical Homeofor Disabled Volunteer soldiers.

These terribie calumniss have gone into the official records of the flowe, as well as to the public press, gross libels which I am powerless to fully meet, unless through our instrumentality, Mr. Speaker, the matter can be referred by this liques to its Committee on Military Affaits to investigate the correctness of these public necounts, so that the refursation shall stand on the records of the liques side by side with the mistatements, as I humbiy pray may be done. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

SUNBEAMS.

-Though green peas are in bloom in the eastern counties of North Carolina, the roads in the southwest part of the State are even yet half blocked

-Not a particle of fruit of any kind was found by a Paris chemist in a "currant jelly" which he analyzed lately, and which had been put up expressly for import to this country.

—Miss Geneva Armstrong, one of the eachers of music in Elmira College, has invented and patented a device for feeding and watering cattle white

they are journeying in cattle cars. -A "Cent-a-mile" Fare bill has passed the New Jersey House, providing for fares on all railways within twenty miles of New York at that rate between the hours of 5 and 7, morning and evening.

—A Dakota man who was running for the

magistracy announced that if elected he would charge only \$1 for marrying any couple, and would wait until there was a "christening" for his payment. He left the rival candidate in the shade. -Near Woodford's last week, says the Al-

pine (Ual.) Argus, a pappoone fell into a pot of boling soup and was so badly scalded that death resulted. The child was forthwith buried, after which the soup was disposed of with the usual ralish by the natives. -The printers in the calico-making mills

of the Connecticut valley have a very close organiza-tion of their own in each neighborhood, and will not im-part the secrets of their trade to any but their own sons or the sons of members of affiliated organizations. -The longevity of women who are fortunate enough to marry soldiers is shown in the fact that our pension rolls bear the names of about 20,000 widows of the veterans of 1812. The brides of 74 year

-A correspondent of the Congers (Ga.) Solid South says there is a colored preacher near Jasper who rules his horse by butting him. If the animal is fractions or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberforehead until it fails to its knees. This it generally

does at the second or third butt, when the old parso steps behind and drives shead again--Lord Aberdeen insists on daily service at the chapel of the Castle in Publin, which has caused much fluttering among the days cotes. But the Vicercy in the lower right-hand box. The lady had evidently recognized one of the actors, and she was in a high state of excitement. She stood at the front of the box, in full view of the house, and seemed about to throw herself on the stage. There has been much furbishing up of prayer books and practicing of ceremonial among

the Castle officials since the order was made public. -An extraordinary scene was witnessed in Dublin lately. Ressini, an acrobat from Ginnett's cir-cus, undertook to wait faster upon stilts than a Kath-mines transcar going in its ordinary course along Stephen's Green. He proceeded upon stilts twenty feet high, got ahead of the car, and kept his place till oppo-site the College of Surgeons, when, one of the stilts coming in contact with an obstacle in the crowden roadway, he fell and was somewhat hurt. The race was

for a wager of £20. -At the end of last year Signor Chiarenza, a grandson of Bellini, came into possession of a quan-tity of manuscript music left by the eminent composer. and at once began to examine and sort the hitherto neglected treasures. He found that Ballini had comme an opera on the theme of Victor Hugo's drains "Ernani," and that gathered together out of the mass of jotes the following pieces: Adust between Ernani and Elvira, two terzettos between Ernani, Elvira, and Don Sancio, three duets between Don Sancio and Don Carlo, four duets between Eivira and Don Carlo, and

many separate pieces, including a beautiful andante. -Mr. Charles Russell, M. P. for Hackney and former M. P. for Dundalk, is the first Reman Catholic who has occupied the office of Attorney.General of England since the reformation. He is an Irishman, born in Newry in 1933, and was educated in Trinity College. The first Roman Catholic Judge since the Reformstion was the late Judge Shea, also an Irishman, from Klikenny. Sir James Mathew of the Chancery Judi-clary is now a Roman Catholic and of a Tipperary family. The Marquis of Ripon, now first Lord of the Admiraity, was the first Roman Catholic, since the Reforma-

-The Victorians have a very sharp way of dealing with the chesp labor difficulty. No vessel is allowed to bring to port more than one John Chinaman for every hundred tone of its size. Consequently a ship of fourteen hundred tons would only be allowed to carry fourteen of the heathen ones. We have just seen in a file of Victorian papers that a vessel of that size was found to have fifty Chinamen on heard, and the Captain was mulcted in a pensity of \$500. Every Chinaman coming to Victoria has to take out papers of naturaliza-tion and pay a poll tax. But the cute Celestials post their naturalization papers to their friends in China who come over with them, and thus escape the tax.

-Mary Anderson is computed to be worth \$500,000, which is said to be safely invested in real es-tate, gas stocks, and railway shares, both in England and America. A small portion of it is in American bonds. Since expects to clear this year \$150,000. But our Mary is not so rich as her sister professional, Lotta, who, as a rule, lives frugally, and is eminently businessike. She claims to be, and probably is, the wealthiest woman on the stage. Her dollars are estimated as totalling up to considerable more than a clear million. Most of the considerable more than a clear million. Most of the money is held in the name of her mother, Mra Crab-tree, who has been her daughter's business manager ever since she appeared on the stage. Lotts has sus-tained only one arrious monetary loss. A man sine was engaged to was at the bottom of it. She let him have \$20,000 to speculate with. He lost the whole of it, and Lotta's heart and hand at the same time.

-On the Russiau frontier it once happened that an officer was playing at cards with a friend, when a Jew was trying to sinugale himself into the Russian empire without proper view of his passport. The senting on guard arrested him and reported to the officer. "All right," said be. Hours afterward the sentinel again asked what he was to do with the Jew. The Captain, furious at being interrupted, shouted, "Why, d—thd Jew! Hang him?" The Captain went on playing until the morning, when suddenly remembering the prisoner he called the soldier and said, "Bring in the Jew" "The Jew" said the amased soldier; "but I hanged him, as you ordered." "What?" said the Captain, "you have commuted murder?" He arrested him, and the pulgment—death—went up to the Emperor. Inquiring before signing so serious a document, and learning how matters stood, the Emperor decided that the soldier who without reasoning, had implicitly obeyed so extra-ortinary an order of his superior, was to be made a corporal; that the officer who, while on duty, for the sake of gambling had given the murderous order, was to be sent to Siberia, and that his pay was to go to the family of the poor Jew who had so iniquitously been

Warner Miller

Mr. Manning and the Mugwumpe.

Civil Service Reform.

Deputy Comptroller-All right, sir. Caser, call Mr.

just now, and ac short of ourks. There are those Mar-shals who have been removed, and we want to esti-tion accounts frat. By the way. I heard there was a new clerk assumed to this bureau yesterday. Why didn't you send him to be a long to you have because I knew he would be of my use to you. He has been a schoolmaster all his life, and, although he passed a creditable civil service examination. I know he has no eartistic days of practical humners, well men make the very poorest kind of clerks. Their minds have got like theoretical routine puts from which it is impossible to aktricate them. I have put from a space where me